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In GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1788.

THE Committee appointed October 25th laſt, to deviſe ways and means for the ſupplies of the current year made report, which was read; and on motion and by ſpecial order the ſame was read the ſecond time, and adopted as follows, viz.

The Committee on Ways and Means report—

THAT with an anxious deſire of obtaining information reſpecting the funds of the ſtate, they have applied at different times to the Comptroller General, for ſuch ſtatements of the public revenues and expences, as would enable them to lay before the houſe a brief view of the actual ſituation of the public finances, without which they conceive it is impracticable for the repreſentatives of the people to provide for the exigencies of government, with a due regard to the intereſt of their conſtituents.

The delay which has naturally occurred in obtaining theſe ſtatements, is a ſufficient evidence of the neceſſity of making ſuch an arrangement in the offices of the Treaſurer and Comptroller-General, as will prevent delays of a like kind in future.

One of the ſtatements has been ſo recently received, as renders it impracticable for the committee to give it the conſideration it merits.

Such obſervations as have occurred to the committee, with the reſolutions founded thereon, they ſubmit to the wiſdom of the houſe.

Under the article militia fines—It appears that there has been received into the public treaſury, between the laſt of January 1785 and 1ſt of November 1787, a term of two years and ten months, £. 6,769 4.

Upon this the committee remark—that the ſum appears ſo extremely ſhort of the fines actually incurred as induces a belief that either ſufficient diligence is not uſed in the collection of theſe fines, or that they are with-held from the public treaſury by the perſons who receive them.

Under the article of taxes, &c—They find that there was received into the treaſury, between the 1ſt of January 1785 and 1ſt of November 1787, £. 527,542. 6. 4.

And that there was paid, under what is called the funding ſyſtem, in that time, £. 466,380. 3. 7.

In which is included 635,5 7 dollars, paid to the United States in ſpecie. The committee are clearly of opinion, that the ſpecie payments aforeſaid exceed the ſum directed by law 128,506 dollars, owing, as the committee believe, to the officers making the requiſition of Congreſs, rather than the laws of the ſtate, the rule of their conduct in making ſuch payments.

Over and above the aforeſaid ſum of 128 506 dollars, there appears to have been ſeveral ſums paid to penſioners, which ought to have been deducted from the payment made to the United States, and increaſes the diſability of this ſtate to make good its actual engagements.

From the ſtatements of appropriations furniſhed by Comptroller-General, it appears that there are ſeveral conſiderable revenues which are not ſpecially appropriated, and ſome of the neceſſary expences of government for which no ſtated proviſion is made.

The committee remark too, that the General-Aſſembly are in the practice of making grants of money without deſignating the funds from which ſuch monies are to ariſe, or having ſuch information reſpecting the ſtate of their treaſury, as would enable them to judge how far it may be in the power of the treaſurer to comply with the law.

Upon theſe ſeveral points the committee ſubmit the following reſolutions:

Reſolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby requeſted to call upon the reſpective county Lieutenants within this ſtate, for the actual returns of all perſons within their reſpective counties made ſubject by law to the performance of militia duties, together with a return of the perſons who have actually attended on muſter days within the years 1785, 1786 and 1787, and that ſuch returns be laid before the General-Aſſembly at their next ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer of this ſtate, in the accounts which he is directed to furniſh the General-Aſſembly, ſtate ſpecially the ſums received from the different branches of the revenue, and thoſe paid under the laws of the Commonwealth, under their reſpective heads of appropriation; and that the Comptroller-General regulate his ſtatements conformably.

Reſolved, That the treaſurer inform this houſe at their next ſeſſion, upon what authority he has made payments to the United States to the amount charged in his accounts.

Reſolved, That it is the duty of the executive powers and of the officers of this government, in the drafts or payments which they reſpectively make for the public ſervice, to adhere ſtrictly to the appropriations made by law.

Extract from the minutes

PETER Z. LLOYD.

Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Extract of a letter from Naples, Dec 1.

"Two nights ago a conſiderable part of the top of our Mount Veſuvius was ſuddenly ſwallowed up in the mouth of the volcano; and to day, to our aſtoniſhment as well as terror, we beheld immenſe quantities of ſmoke blended with a pale-coloured electrical flame, iſſuing with an incredible reverbating violence, to the ſummit of the mount again. During the whole of this ſtupendous phænomenon, the ſky ſeemed to blaze with myriads of meteors; and long will it be before our apprehenſions ſhall ſubſide about the effects in all probability to be expected from this uncommon eruption."

LONDON, JAN. 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 10.

MANY people are uneaſy at not ſeeing the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo Saib arrive, which is becauſe they do not know that on the 12th of July they were ſtill at the Iſle of France, ſo that it is probable they may not arrive this month. In the mean time every thing is prepared to receive theſe Ambaſſadors in a manner capable of ſhewing their maſter how much we eſteem his alliance and friendſhip. His proceedings towards us, indeed, fully merit ſome particular diſtinctions. At the end of the war, Tippoo Saib tore the account of the ſupplies he had furniſhed our army with, which amounted to near ſix millions, ſaying, that among allies ſuch accounts ought not to be kept, and that he was the happieſt who could moſt ſerve the common cauſe. His Ambaſſadors will, without doubt, appear in all the Aſiatic ſplendour, if we may judge by their treaſures, and the preſents they bring, which we are aſſured are worth near five millions, and Tippoo Saib has given them 18 millions for their own expences, that they may repreſent him in Europe in a proper manner. It is thought that one part of the Ambaſſadors train which he ſent to the grand Signior is ordered to come here to augment the train of his envoys; if that is the caſe we ſhall have Aſiatic feaſts and Indian tournaments, like thoſe exhibited at Conſtantinople.

"A veſſel from l'Orient, which left the Iſle of France the 28th of Auguſt, ſaw the Ambaſſadors of Tippoo Saib land there the 20th of the ſame month. They are to ſtay there three months that they may not arrive here till the end of March or in April."

Extract of a letter from Langeac, Lower Auvergne, January 25.

"An enterpriſing Swiſs has made his appearance here, who pretends to have invented an inſtrument of war, which will diſcharge 300 balls in the ſpace of three minutes; that ten people, with this inſtrument, will do as much execution as a whole regiment. He is to make an experiment in the courſe of a fortnight He comes from Friburg. Being aſked why he did not make trial of his inſtrument there, he anſwered, "that it would have coſt him his life." He has been in ſeveral actions, and has many ſcars about him."

February 19. Among other matters of a public nature, which excite much diſturbance and alarm at the Court of France, is the reduction which was laſt week ordered in the military department of the King's houſehold.

The body guards and the life guardſmen find themſelves reduced to four ſquadrons.—The Colonels of the regiments, who are Noblemen of the firſt rank in France, loudly complain of not having been conſulted, or even been made acquainted with this reduction, before it actually took place The Captains of the body guard have demanded an audience of the King to ſubmit their repreſentations. On their being introduced to his Majeſty, the Duke of Ayne ſpoke to the ſubject. To this the King replied in a very obliging manner, but without making any promiſe. The Marechal de Caſtries, who has the command of the life guardſmen, is much offended at M de Brienne for having changed the Conſtitution of the corps without mentioning the matter to him.

Letters de Cachet have been again iſſued againſt two members of the Parliament of Grenoble, who are both advanced in years, and much reſpected, which has cauſed freſh murmers and diſcontents in the province of Dauphine.

In the Houſe of Lords on Saturday laſt, notice having been given that the Houſe of Commons, with their Speaker, were in their places, in the Court at Weſtminſter-Hall, the order of the day was read for their Lordſhips to adjourn thereto, Garter King at arms, and his aſſiſtant, accordingly began to call over the names, and about a quarter before twelve o'clock their Lordſhips were ſeated in the Court. The Serjeant at Arms, attending the Court, then made the uſual proclamations, and the Lord Chancellor directed the Commons to proceed. Mr. Burke, as leading manager, took up the matter where he had left off the preceding day, and having ſpoken for three hours and a quarter their Lordſhips, upon the motion of Lord Fitzwilliams adjourned to the upper chamber of Parliament.

The trial of Mr. Haſtings, is to proceed for a fortnight, and then to be adjourned for a month to give the judges an opportunity to go to the circuit. It is thought that the Lords will adjourn every Wedneſday and Saturday.

A few days ago died at Paris, Monſ. Tourneur, well known in the literary world by his elegant tranſlations of *Shakeſpeare, Young, Clariſſa, Milton, &c.*

Mr. Adams, the American Ambaſſador, is about to quit this kingdom very ſhortly, the time of his embaſſy concluding in the courſe of the preſent month.

A few days ago a ſervant in a tradeſman's family having bought for his maſter a parcel of coloured wafers, accidently left them in a room where there were two children, a fine boy and girl, about four years old. The children having caught hold of them ſwallowed a large quantity, and in a few hours afterwards expired in great agony. This melancholy event ſhould be a caution to parents and others never to ſuffer wafers to lye within the reach of children, as all the coloured ones contains compoſition of ſtrong poiſon.

ARRIVED.

At Havre-de-Grace, Bowman, Butler, from Virginia.
At paſſage, Recovery, Taggart, from Rhode Iſland.
At Cork, Triumph, Dillon, from Maryland.
At Briſtol, Venus, Hodgſon, from Virginia, and Hudſon, Folger, from New-York.
At Bourdeaux, Cunningham, Jones, from Maryland.
At Dublin, Triſtram, Warner, from Rhode Iſland.
At Dover, Juno, Roberts, from Virginia, and Montgomery, Bunyan, from New-York.

SAILED

The Portland Packet, and Betſey, Captain Meſnard, for New-York.

APRIL 18.

An Engliſh new paper, received by the late arrivals from London, adviſes that on the 13th of Feb.

The Lords ſpiritual and temporal of Great-Britain, adjourned to Weſtminſter-Hall (proceeding thither, in order, all in Parliamentary robes, in awfully grand proceſſion) and there commenced the trial of Warring Haſtings, Eſq;—The court being opened the ſerjeant at arms, with a very audible voice, made the uſual proclamation; after which, in old blunt Engliſh, he ſummoned "*Warring Haſtings, Eſq;* to come forth in court, to ſave thee and thy bail, otherwiſe the recognizance of thoſe and thy bail will be forfeited."

Mr Haſtings immediately appeared at the bar with his two ſureties, Mr. Sullivan and Mr Summer, and immediately dropped on his knees, when the Lord Chancellor ſignified that he might riſe. He ſeemed very infirm, and much indiſpoſed. He was dreſſed in a plain poppy coloured ſuit of clothes.

After Mr. Haſtings appeared at the bar, a proclamation as follows was made:

"Whereas charges of high crimes and miſdemeanors have been exhibited by the knights, citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament aſſembled, in the name of themſelves, and of all the commons of Great-Britain, againſt *Warring Haſtings, Eſq* All perſons concerned are to take notice, that he now ſtands on his trial, and they may come forth in order to make good the ſaid charges."

Proclamation being made, the Lord Chancellor roſe, and addreſſed the priſoner as follows:

"Warring Haſtings,

"You are now called upon, after each expedient allowance for your defence. You have had bail; you have council. Much time alſo has been granted you—becoming well the circumſtances of your caſe.

"For the matter in the charges is moſt momentous, and the dates are remote, ſince the occurrences in thoſe charges alledged againſt you, are ſaid to have been committed.

"Theſe advantages you muſt underſtand, while you feel.—You are to deem them not an indulgence of this houſe, but the fair claim of right—a conceſſion of nothing, but what you have in common with all around you—what every Britiſh ſubject may aſk, and every Britiſh tribunal muſt allow.

"Conduct your defence, therefore, in a manner that may befit your ſtation, and the magnitude of the charges againſt you. Eſtimate rightly the high character of thoſe you have to anſwer—the Commons of Great-Britain!—who, once, perhaps, attach likelihood to doubt—and enforce authority certainly, on accuſation."

To which Mr. Haſtings made almoſt verbatim the following anſwer:

"My Lords.

"I am come to this high tribunal equally impreſſed with a confidence in my own integrity, and in the juſtice of the court before which I ſtand."

On the 4th of February laſt, the ſheriffs of the city of London preſented at the bar of the Britiſh houſe of Commons, a petition for aboliſhing the trade on the coaſt of Africa reſpecting ſlaves; or that the houſe may adopt ſome mode for the better treatment of thoſe unfortunate people, as to the houſe ſhall ſeem juſt. It was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The number of ſlaves in the ſeveral Britiſh Weſt-India Iſlands, by an accurate eſtimate, amounts to 410,000—The negroes in the French Weſt-India iſlands were, in 1777, computed at 339,500.—The Abbe Raynal ſtates the whole number of African ſlaves in America and the Weſt-Indies at 1,400,000.

NAPLES, January 1.

ON the 14th of December, in the evening, an immenſe cloud of black ſmoke iſſued from the upper mouth of Mount Veſuvius, in the form of a pine, through which were ſeen red hot ſtones, which flew to a prodigious height, and ſometimes united in bundles of fire. The neighbouring inhabitants were very much frightened by ſubterraneous noiſes, and ſome ſhocks of an earthquake. On the 16th, in the evening, the volcano having made an opening at the foot of the upper mountain, oppoſite Somma, the lava flowed into the valley in abundance, where it has already formed a fiery lake of a mile and an half in circumference. The eruption, which was made gently till laſt week, has began more violently then ever, and there are now two craters in the volcano. Many of our naturaliſts aſſure us, that the top of the mountain is greatly ſunk, which makes us think, that the inſide being quite hollow, it may at length tumble in, bury the furnace, and put an end to any eruptions.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

ALMOST all the grand public occurrences of the paſt year have been propitious to the proſperity of Great-Britain. The exhauſted ſtate of the French finances, and the ſtruggles between the *Grande Monarque* and his Parliaments, have prevented the Dutch Patriots from being effectually ſupported; in conſequence of which the Britiſh have been enabled to cement an ancient and uſeful alliance without moleſtation. And the war which is broken out between the Turks and the Ruſſians, and in which the Emperor has become a party, removes every probability of the French being ſeconded in their views, and, of courſe, leaves the Engliſh Miniſtry at leiſure to purſue thoſe meaſures that are moſt likely to procure allies abroad, and the diſſeminate wealth and happineſs at home.

The French have publiſhed a *General Advertiſer* in the Engliſh language, in Paris; (the firſt Engliſh newspaper ever printed in France) and in ſo doing, they have undoubtedly paid the Engliſh General Advertiſer ſome compliment, by adopting its title. The London news in the French General Advertiſer conſiſts principally of extracts from our paper. But the American news, which that paper profeſſes alſo to give, is extracted from later American papers, than any which have come to England; the communication between America and France being more frequent, than between America and England. [General Advertiſer.]

Feb. 15. Among other matters of a public nature which excite much diſturbance and alarm at the court of France, is the reduction which was laſt week ordered in the military department of the King's houſehold.

The diſcontents of the court are therefore now joined to thoſe of the Parliament and the people at large.

The province of Bourdeaux has taken ſo very active a part in ſhewing its reſentment, that the King has ordered additional troops to be ſent into the province to quell the diſturbances.

Feb, 18. They have found a ſpring in Sicily, whoſe water, with a piece of logwood put into it, will produce the ſame dye as indigo. Many experiments have been made, of which they have given a ſatisfactory account to his Sicilian Majeſty, who has ordered them to be repeated. According to the calculation made, this diſcovery will diminiſh the price of dying very conſiderably.

Every preparation for hoſtilities is in the utmoſt forwardneſs in Turkey.

ROSEAU, (Dominica) Jan. 25.

Camp, Layou, January 21, 1788.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform your Excellency, that Serjeant M'Donald returned to camp laſt evening, from the quarter of Grand-Bay, and reports, that on Sunday morning laſt, he fell in with a runaway camp on the head of a river that runs through Mitchin's eſtate. The camp conſiſted of ten large huts. One of the villians who had a firelock ſtood to fire, but as he raiſed his piece was ſhot down by one of the rangers; all the reſt made their eſcape, except a child about 6 months old, which was thrown away by its mother. The man killed, named Bazil, the property of Mr. Morſon, had been a long time in the woods. There was taken in the Camp, one gun, one cutlaſs, two bayonets, ſome powder and lead, rice and farine, live fowls, &c.

The man ſhot, ſaid before he expired, it was Pangloſs's camp, and that they were ſupplied with farine, &c by a negro man who juſt left them.

M'Donald took alſo in their camp, ſix obeas, two of which I cut up, and found in one a gold ring, ſet in topax-ſtone; in the other was a gold ring ſet with an amethyſt, alſo a gold breaſt pin, and ſome ſilver, with many other curioſities; the other four I ſend to government-houſe by the bearer, and the other to Mr. Conſtable.

I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's moſt obedient,
and moſt humble Servant,
SAMUEL GRAY.

NEW-YORK, April 15.

INFORMATION had been given to ſome perſons in the city, that ſeveral ſubjects for diſſection had been dragged out of their graves and carried to the Hoſpital for the purpoſe—a long practice, which 'tis ſaid, ſome of the young doctors are charged with, which has been the cauſe of loud complaints againſt them for ſome months paſt. Laſt Sabbath afternoon, a number aſſembled and broke into the Hoſpital, where, 'tis ſaid, ſome mangled bodies of the dead were found-in conſequence of which, a conſiderable duſt was kicked up, and ſundry doctors and others were conſiderably mauled.—His honor the Mayor, and Sheriff, with the help of ſome other gentlemen, got the populace diſperſed; but in this laudable attempt ſeveral of them received blows, much abuſe and inſult. Yeſterday the fray revived—a number of perſons forced their way into ſeveral of the ſuſpected doctor's houſes, and we hear, did much miſchief and damage. Several got much bruiſed and wounded in the fray, who were attempting to diſſuade and prevent unneceſſary depredation and waſte of private property. It is ſincerely wiſhed that our fellow citizens would manifeſt their zeal againſt vice and wickedneſs (as it abounds in the city) which kill mens ſouls and be leſs zealous for the preſervation of the duſty part. However, we would not wiſh to be underſtood by this hint, to apologize for thoſe who wantonly, and perhaps unneceſſarily "diſturb the aſhes of the dead;' at any rate, numbers are in danger of being called in queſtion for this day's uproar.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 17.

The following paragraph is copied from a late Charleſtown, South-Carolina, paper.

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that it is whiſpered, that propoſals have very lately been made by Spain to Congreſs for opening the navigation of the Miſſiſſippi, and to render the United States every ſervice and friendſhip in her power, provided the United States will ſell the whole of their produce to the Spaniſh and French nations for ſpecie; this the friends of thoſe two countries ſay, will enlarge the number of their ſea men, and enable them to defy the navies of other countries. It is alſo ſaid, that theſe nations intend to give large orders for merchant-ſhips to America provided ſhe will build ſhips only for them and the United States; and provided alſo, that they will hinder American ſeamen and ſhipwrights entering into the ſervice of any other country. They ſay, if America ſides with them, that ſhe will get the ſubjects of both countries, both in Europe, America, and the Eaſt and Weſt-Indies, to an aſtoniſhing number for cuſtomers, and that ſaid countries will uſe their intereſt with the Emperor of Germany and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, as well as the Turks, to encourage the conſumption of American produce as much as poſſible. If this ſhould take place, a certain nation lately remarked in Europe, &c. for her ſelfiſh navigation laws, may feel ſeverely the truth of the old adage, all covet all loſe. The partizans of France and Spain pleaſe themſelves not a little on this occaſion; they ſay that by this capital ſpeculation they will have the ſupplying the whole world with American produce. We muſt own if they can accompliſh all this it will prove not only a capital but a profitable ſpeculation.

BALTIMORE, April 22.

LONDON News-Papers, received by the laſt arrivals, further adviſe, that the States-General had granted permiſſion for briefs to be exhibited in all the Churches of the United Provinces, to collect money for the relief of the poor, whoſe diſtreſſes are arrived at a prodigious height, occaſioned by the late public diſturbances—that at Utrecht, in particular, many were ſtarving—That France does not appear inclined to make any reduction in her army; on the contrary, ſhe is adopting meaſures for augmenting it—That many Volunteers from France had entered into the ſervice of Ruſſia againſt the Turks; and not a few had gone for Conſtantinople, to offer their ſervice againſt the Empreſs of Ruſſia; that the poſition of the two armies of Ruſſia and the Porte, was, when the laſt letters came away, as critical as could be; ſcarcely any thing, but the river Neiſter, ſeparated them; the adjoining country is of courſe depopulated; one part of the inhabitants paſſing into Poland; the other, ſpreading through Moldavia; that the ſtanding army of the Turks is now upwards of 400,000; that of Ruſſia 300 000—That the Porte appear determined to refuſe every propoſition for peace till the Crimea is reſtored to them; that ſeveral accounts, from *various quarters*, adviſe, that the Porte had *refuſed all terms of accommodation*—that the Grand Signior was determined upon war, and upon taking the field himſelf—that diſcerning Politicians think that this war will, eventually, involve all Europe—that Belgrade was inveſted by the Emperor of Germany's troops on the 26th of January—that a briſk ſkirmiſh had happened in Boſnia, between the Turks and Imperialiſts, in which the latter ſuffered much; and that a rencounter had alſo happened between the Ruſſian and Emperor's troops in Galicia, owing to a miſtake of both parties, in which a great deal of blood was ſpilt—that the Dey of Algiers had ſent a conſiderable ſum to the Porte, for carrying on the war againſt the Ruſſians, and alſo four large galleys, and ſeveral frigates, to join the Turkiſh fleet; that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty had ordered two camps to be formed in French Flanders, one at Valenciennes, and the other at Liſle—that the Dauphin of France was ſomewhat recovered from his late illneſs; but his delicate conſtitution does not forebode his ever arriving to the age of manhood—that notwithſtanding the popular act lately paſſed in favour of the French Proteſtants, the King and Queen do not yet venture in public—that the Parliament of Paris had proteſted againſt the deſpotic, dangerous, and unconſtitutional uſe of *Lettres de Cachet*—that the people of France were exaſperated againſt the meaſures of the King and Miniſtry in exiling the Duke of Orleans, impriſoning two of the members of Parliament, and baniſhing a third—and that *the flame of liberty blazes in every part of France*; that the conſtant annual importation, and of courſe the annual conſumption of negroes in America and the Weſt-India iſlands, is ſuppoſed to have been of late years, on an average, ſixty thouſand; that the very learned Abbe Raynal ſtates the total importation from Africa, ſince the ſlave trade firſt began (in 1553) at nine millions of ſlaves; that the cry for the abolition of the ſlave trade ſeems very general throughout England—that the number of petitions and applications to Parliament, and to individual members, for the abolition of the ſlave trade, is greater than almoſt ever was known in any other caſe; and the ſubject, it is ſuppoſed, will, and indeed muſt, undergo a thorough inveſtigation—The wiſhes of a whole nation, or at leaſt the majority of a nation, claim, and the wiſdom and ability of the Britiſh premier (Mr. Pitt) will enſure a fair hearing.

SAVANNAH, March 26.

Extract of a letter from Col. James Maxwell, to Brigadier General Jackſon, dated 16th March, 1788.

ON the the 6th inſt. Captain Stirling of this regiment, received intelligence of a party of Indians collecting ſtock over the river Alatamaha, whereupon he ordered five picked horſemen, well mounted, to croſs the river. They lay that night at the evacuated Fort called Williams's, and on Sunday morning proceeded up the ſouth ſide of the river, and at Phinholloway creek found their trail, which they followed, and about two o'clock came up with them, twelve in number, with ſeventeen head of cattle and a drove of hogs. The white party immediately charged and drove the Indians for a conſiderable diſtance, until they gained a bay, where they reſolutely faced about, and finding the ſmall number of whites, entered into a ſpirited action, which continued for ſome time during which two of the Indians were killed; but the ſuperiority of numbers obliged the white party to retreat, after loſing one of their horſes killed, another ſo wounded as to be of little ſervice, one of the men wounded through the hand, and another ſlightly in the neck. I make no doubt but they will leave the ſtock and make off, as this is the firſt check they have had in this part.

"The names of the five brave men who fought ſo ſuperior a number, almoſt three to one, and who would certainly have deſtroyed the Indian party had it not been for the ſwamp, are, Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner, and Corker; Green was ſlightly wounded in the neck, Harvey rendered unfit for action by a ſhot in the hand, King's horſe was wounded, Waggoner's horſe was killed on the ſpot, and his rifle choaked almoſt the firſt fire, and Corker loſt his only flint in the action, yet, with all thoſe diſadvantages, they made a ſafe and ſecure retreat. Waggoner, a poor man, loſt his horſe, bridle, ſaddle, and blanket. I hope this country will make him whole. Captain Lewis, whoſe corps is very valuable, has ſcouted as far as the Choopie without finding a ſign. Moſt of the ſettlers on the frontier have removed to their plantations. A white man was with the party, but kept aloof during the action.

Extract from Brigade Orders, dated 18th March, 1788.

"The General requeſts Colonel Maxwell, to preſent his warmeſt thanks to Green, Harvey, King, Waggoner, and Corker, the five brave men of his regiment who ſo gallantly engaged ſo ſuperior a number of Indians over the Alatamaha, on the 6th inſtant, and to aſſure them, he will make a point of acquainting his honour the Governour, and the honourable Executive, of their conduct. He hopes their example will be followed by every party who are fortunate enough to fall in with our ſavage enemy

JOHN LUCAS, Aid-de-Camp."

March 27. From Burke county we have advice, that, on Tueſday the 11th inſtant, a man named Daniel Sykes, Mr Dibney, his ſiſter, and a young man named Perlock were killed and ſcalped at Williamſon's Swamp, within ſeven miles of the Old Town on Great Ogechee river, it is ſuppoſed by a party of white men and Indians. Sykes's daughter (a little girl) held out a bottle of honey to them, ſaying it was rum, and begged them to ſpare her life; they told her they did not want rum, but her hair, knocked her down with a light-wood ſtick, and ſcalped her, but we hear ſhe is in a fair way of recovering. A number of the inhabitants, it is ſaid, ſoon after collecting together, tracked the murderers to the houſe of one Allen, and took ſeveral white men priſoners; one named Conway, who would not ſurrender, was killed.

Two men were killed on Wedneſday the 19th inſtant in ſight of Tonkin's fort, near Frederica, and a girl carried off by the Indians. A party of 25 men were ſent in purſuit of them.

AUGUSTA, March 22.

Extract of a letter from Wood's Fort, on Williamſon's Swamp, Waſhington county, dated March 14, 1788.

ON the 12th inſtant a party of the Savages were diſcovered at the plantation of Mr. Sikes, about a mile on the ſouth ſide of Williamſon's Swamp, by the barking of the dogs, about two o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Sikes went over the fence to ſee what they were barking at, when he was fired at by a party of Indians, and received three balls in his arm, ſhoulder, and hip; he then returned over the fence to his houſe, and as he was going in received another ſhot, which broke his leg; the party alſo fired at Mrs. Sikes as ſhe ſtood at the door. Mr. Sikes notwithſtanding his wounds, now prepared to defend his wife and four children, but the Savages did not attempt the houſe. A

young man, from a neighbouring family, hearing the report of the guns, came to the houſe, and finding Mr. Sikes in that ſituation, went to the fort for aſſiſtance; he returned again immediately with one Allen Spurlock, who placed Mr. Sikes on a bed in his ſledge, with one of his daughters, about 9 years old, his wife's ſiſter, about 16 years old, walking, and Mrs. Sikes on horſeback, with one child before and one behind her, and proceeded towards the fort, (the young man having gone into the ſwamp to bring off another family) but before they reached it they were fired on by the Indians, who had come in their rear; upon which they all run and left Mr. Sikes, and in attempting to gain the fort the young woman and Allen Spurlock were ſhot and ſcalped. The little girl, carrying a bottle of rum in her hand, begged the Savages to accept of it, and to ſpare her life; but they d——d her and her rum, and ſaid they wanted her ſcalp; upon which they knocked her down and ſcalped her. They then purſued Mrs. Sikes, who, with her children, muſt have fallen into their hands, had not Major Wood come to her aſſiſtance. The little girl came to the fort about half an hour afterwards, and ſeems likely to recover. The next day the ſame or another party of Indians paſſed within ſight of this fort."

LEXINGTON (Kentucky) March 6.

BY ſome travellers, who arrived here yeſterday from Cumberland, we are informed, that on Thurſday the 21ſt. ult. five men encamped at the ſink-hole ſpring on the road that leads from Kentucke to the ſettlements on Cumberland, that ſometime in the night they were fired on by a party of Indians, and two killed on the ſpot, two made their eſcape and one miſſing; the Indians took all the horſes and baggage. The two that eſcaped got into the Kentucky ſettlements, raiſed a company, and went in purſuit of the Indians, as there was ſnow on the ground they were eaſily followed, they came on them in the night, fired on them but unluckily miſſed them, the Indians ran off naked leaving all their guns but one, and all their ſhot pouches together with every article they had taken at the ſink-hole ſpring, the white men followed them the next day and found where they had encamped, and torn pieces of their leggins &c. to cover their feet, and alſo, they diſcovered that they had carried fire from that place, moſt of the white men got their feet frozen, and were obliged to return, there is no doubt but the Indians have all periſhed as they were all naked, and without proviſion or the means to procure it, and the weather exceeding cold.

RICHMOND, May 1

WE are informed, that American veſſels are received with great cordiality at Cayenne, and that the French government ſhew them every attention. Flour, and all kinds of proviſions from the United States, find there a good market, the commerce of that colony being entirely free. It's population, which in the late war amounted to 10,000 ſouls, including negroes, is faſt encreaſing. The plantations of ſugar, coffee, indigo, pepper, cotton, cloves, &c. are in a thriving condition. The advantageous ſituation of New-York, and her great abundance of flour and other proviſions will probably engage ſome merchants to direct their ſpeculations towards a place, where they meet with every encouragement.

On Saturday laſt, at a General Court held in this City, the following priſoners received ſentence of death, viz.

John Wilſon, alias Harding Chowning, from Spotſylvania for negro ſtealing.

Elijah Hughes, from Brunſwick, for a burglary.

William Amſtrong, from New-Kent, for a burglary.

John Coody, from Goochland, for murder.

John Campbell, from Amherſt, for horſeſtealing.

John Candy, alias Edward Watkins, from Caroline, for burglary.

William Covern, from Auguſta, for horſeſtealing, and

James Vance, from Frederick, for burglary.

They are to be executed on Friday the 30th of next month.

Nancy Reed, from Henrico, for felony, was burnt in the hand and diſcharged from the bar.

David Lock and John Franklin, from Frederick, aſſociates with Vance, in robbing Mr. Richardſon's ſhop of watches, rings, &c. were ſeverally burnt in the hand, and as a farther conviction for their offence, were by the unanimous ſentence of the court, ordered to be confined in the public jail one year without bail or mainpriſe.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, received in this city, dated April 5, 1788.

"It is with the moſt ſenſible concern, I announce to you, the capture of three boats, on the Ohio, near the big Miami, by the Savages; familiariſed as we have been, for ſeveral weeks paſt, to murder and robbery, at almoſt every point of our frontiers, the ſympathy of all ranks, has been excited in an extraordinary degree, by this deeply affecting cataſtrophe. Among the paſſengers in theſe boats, it is with regret I mention Samuel Purviance, Eſq; of Baltimore town, Mr. Ridont of Maryland, Monſ. Ragaud, and two other French gentlemen, one a mineraliſt, the other a botaniſt, (deſtined to explore the natural products of this country,) a Mr. Pierce, of Maryland, and a Mr. Ferguſon, a trader; beſides theſe gentlemen, there was a Mr. Gray, Garland, Simmons, five other men and a negro woman. The three French gentlemen and Mr. Pierce, who alone occupied one boat, were attacked on the 16th ult. from circumſtances, we are authoriſed to concludе, that the other boats were taken on the 21ſt, as they paſſed Limeſtone on the 19th.—The Savages had in their poſſeſſion a flat, in which 8 or 10 of them gave chace to the French gentlemen, who, finding they could not eſcape, determined to preſent a white handkerchiefs with other demonſtrations of friendſhip, and ſurrender without reſiſtance—for this purpoſe, Mr. Ragaud took poſt at the ſtern of the boat, when the ſavages had approached very near, he offered his hand, and in return received the Barbarians tomahawk, at the ſame inſtant the botaniſt was ſhot dead, and the mineraliſt badly wounded: The boat at this time had drifted near the ſhore, Mr. Pierce, and the ſurviving French gentleman jumped overboard, and the current being rapid, the ſavages paſt them, whilſt they were butchering and plundering Mr Ragaud and the other victim. They with difficulty gained the ſhore, and under cover of the night made a circuit and fell in with the river below the Savages, where they were the next day taken up, by a boat, and conveyed to the rapids the next day.

"Theſe are all the circumſtances we have been able to collect on this melancholy occaſion: there remains no doubt, that the two boats firſt mentioned have been captured, as one of them has been taken up at the rapids, and the other was ſeen in poſſeſſion of the ſavages: But the fate of the captives is uncertain. Two boats a few hours in front of Mr. Ragaud, under the direction of Capt. Ballard Smith and a Mr. Hind, were attacked at the ſame place from the ſhore, but they returned the fire, and eſcaped without further injury than two horſes wounded, and it is ſaid two Indians were killed in the attack."

The following elections of Delegates to Aſſembly have come to hand ſince our laſt.

Norfolk Borough, *Thomas Matthews*, Eſq.—Norfolk county, *James Webb* and *Willis Wilſon*, Eſqrs.—York, *Robert Shield* and *William Nelſon*, jun. Eſqrs.—Surry *John Allen* and *Lemuel Cocke*, Eſqrs.—Southampton, *Edwin Gray* and *James Wilkinſon*, Eſqrs.—Dinwiddie, *George Pegram* and *R. Bolling*, jun. Eſqrs.—Suſſex, *John H. Briggs* and *Thomas Edmonds*, Eſqrs.—Lunenberg, *Richard Johnſton* and *Edward Garland*, Eſqrs.—Auguſta, *Zachariah Johnſton* and *John Tate*, Eſqrs.—Rockbridge *William M'Kee* and *Charles Campbell*, Eſqrs.—Botetourt, *Martin M'Ferran* and *James Barnett*, Eſqrs.—Amelia, *Peter Bandolph* and *David Booker*, Eſqrs.—Prince Edward, *Patrick Henry* and *Tarlton Woodſon*, Eſqrs.—Buckingham, *Joſeph Cabell* and *Thomas Anderſon*, Eſqrs.—Cumberland, *John Woodſon* and *Creed Taylor*, Eſqrs.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Zebulon, Hodgſon, Glaſgow.
——Eliza & Mary, Little, Liverpool.
——Farmer, Jameſon, Port-Glaſgow.
——Portland, Whiteſive, Whitehaven.
Schooner Lizard, O'Neal, Roanoke.
——Dolphin, Meuil, N. Carolina.
——Priſcilla, Barbin, Baltimore.
Sloop Sally, Traſlon, N. Carolina.

CLEARANCES.

Ship Leconteux, Lymburn, Bourdeaux.
——Betſey, Ferrie, Greenock.
Brig Jolly Tar, Livingſton, Martinico.
——Kitty, Huſton, Liverpool.
——Mary, Mackie, London.
Schooner Nabby, Clears, Gottenburg.
——Eunice, Butler, Edenton.
——Robin, Chillon, Port-au-Prince.
Sloop Sally, Honey, Tobago.
——Solicitor General, Wood, Antigua.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

At a Court held for York county the 17th day of March, 1788.

JEAN LOUIS REY, Plaintiff.
against
DOMINIC SANS, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE Defendant not having entered his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the Court that on enquiry at the Defendants uſual place of reſidence he cannot be found. On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Council, it is ordered that the ſaid Defendant do appear here on the third Monday in May next, and anſwer the Plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the Church door of the Pariſh of York Hampton, in the borough and county of York, on ſome Sunday immediately after divine ſervice, and at the front door of the Courthouſe in the county and borough aforeſaid.

A Copy.
ROBERT H. WALLER, C. Y. C.

RICHMOND, April 28, 1788.

THE Subſcriber acquaints the public in general and his friends in particular, that he has removed his ſhop about two hundread yards higher up the main ſtreet, to the corner building lately kept as a Coffee-Houſe by Mrs. Ann Craig, oppoſite to Mr. Seabrook's ſtore-houſe lately occupied by Mr. W. Southgate, where he continues to retail all kinds of Drugs &. Medicines, on reaſonable terms; he has juſt received a freſh ſupply from Europe.

WILLIAM CARTER.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public, that he will in the courſe of a few days remove to a houſe on Shockoe-hill, where gentlemen, with or without ſervants or horſes, will meet with good accommodation. He returns his ſincere thanks to thoſe who have favored him with their cuſtom, and hopes for a continuance of them.

JAMES SHARP.
Richmond, May 1, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY form the ſubſcriber on Friday the 4th of this month, a negro man named BEN about five feet nine or ten inches high, ſomewhat croſs-eyed, has a knot on one of his legs about the ſize of a muſquet Ball, plays on the fiddle with his left hand, had on when he went away a waiſtcoat and breeches of negro cotton dyed brown, oznabrigs ſhirt; he took with him an old red coat black laſting waiſtcoat and Breeches.—I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a freeman and will attempt to get on board ſome veſſel on Appamattox river. Whoever delivers the ſaid fellow to me in Mecklenburg county ſhall have the above reward or five dollars if ſecured in any Jail ſo that I get him.

CLAU: CLAUSEL.
Mecklenburg, April 21 1788.

Juſt Imported,

In the Brig ELIZABETH and MARY,
JAMES LITTLE. MASTER.
A QUANTITY OF FINE
LIVERPOOL SALT,
LOOSE and in SACKS,
Which I will ſell for caſh, or exchange for good heavy WHEAT.

ROBERT HAYES.
Norfolk, April 18, 1788.

The noted thorough bred
HORSE
CADE,

NOW in high perfection, 15¼ hands high, ſtands at Southwales, the ſeat of Charles Carter, Eſq; within 4 miles of Hanover court houſe, and will cover MARES at the moderate price of 10 dollars the ſeaſon, or 5 dollars the leap.—CADE was got by old Partner upon the noted imported mare Kitty Fiſher, his colts for the turf has proved themſelves to be ſuperior to any horſes on the Continent. Excellent and extenſive paſturage gratis, and great attention will be paid to the mares, but I will not be anſwerable for accidents.

WILLIAM LUMPKIN.
Hanover, March 6, 1788.

I will SELL in the county of WARWICK,

ALL my property in lands, nearly four thouſand acres, exceeding well timbered with white oak, &c. together with a ſaw-mill near the river, and a griſt mill lately built, ſeven or eight hundred pounds a year might be eaſily made for many years from the timber, by the active and induſtrious, and the land tax paid by increaſing the tenements.—There are good landings on this eſtate where veſſels might be built to great advantage, and the whole of it convenient to fiſh and oyſters. On this ſeat there are two commodious houſes with convenient offices, and a ſpring little inferior to any in this ſtate. Long credit will be given for part of the purchaſe money or may be paid by annual payments.

I will ſell all my lands in Elizabeth City county.

WILSON MILES CARY.

TAKEN up in Henrico county a few miles above Richmond, a young bright ſorrel HORSE, about 4 feet 6 inches high, and about 5 years old, no brand perceivable. Appraiſed to four pounds

CHARLES SNEED.

POETRY.

From THE
POEMS *of* ROBERT BURNS,
The Celebrated SCOTTISH PLOUGHMAN.

GREEN GROW the RASHES.
A FRAGMENT.

CHORUS.

Green grow the raſhes, O;
Green grow the raſhes, O;
The ſweeteſt hours that e'er I ſpend,
Are ſpent among the laſſes, O.

I.

THERE's nought but care on ev'ry han',
In ev'ry hour that paſſes, O:
What ſignifies the life o' man,
An' twere na for the laſſes, O.

Green grow, &c.

II.

The warly race may riches chaſe,
An' riches ſtill may fly them, O;
An' tho' at laſt they catch them faſt,
Their hearts can ne'er enjoy them, O.

Green grow, &c.

III.

But gie me a canny hour at e'en,
My arms about my Dearie, O;
An' warly cares, an' warly men,
May a' gae tapſalteerie, O!

Green grow, &c.

IV.

For you ſae douſe, ye ſneer at this.
Ye're nought but ſenſe leſs aſſes, O:
The wiſeſt Man the warl' ſaw,
He dearly lov'd the laſſes, O.

Green grow, &c.

V.

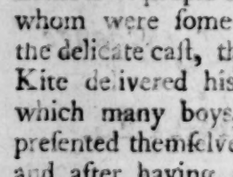
Auld Nature ſwears, the lovely Dears
Her nobleſt works ſhe claſſes, O:
Her prentice han' ſhe try'd on man,
An' then ſhe made the laſſes, O.

Green grow, &c.

ANECDOTE

THE wit of children often ſtrikes us with a deeper impreſſion than that of grown perſons; we are agreeably ſurprized with natural ſallies from ſo unexpected a quarter, ſtill the more pleaſing, as they appeared in a more ſimple and unaffected dreſs. Some years ſince, ſome boys equipped in mock military accoutrements, ſuch as paper caps, paper belts, wooden ſwords, &c. were beating up for recruits in Parliament ſtreet, Boſton, their ſerjeant made a ſtand at a corner, and a number of people ſoon collected about him, among whom were ſome officers of the Britiſh army of the delicate caſt, then quartered in Boſton: young Kite delivered his ſpeech at the drum head; after which many boys, candidates for military fame, preſented themſelves to be inliſted, were approved, and after having received dumps, in lieu of entrance-money, joined the party: Among the reſt a wretched little boy, bow-leg'd and otherwiſe deform'd, offered himſelf as a volenteer to this corps of real infantry: On his approach ſerjeant Kite with a profound importance cocked his hat, and after viewing him cap-a-pee, with an air of ſupreme importance. Sarrah ſays he, what do you mean? How durſt you inſult his majeſty's ſervice? You a ſoldier! Why you are a diſgrace to human nature; march off directly, or I ſhall chaſtiſe your preſmuption. On this the poor rejected lad was retiring apace when an arch boy, eyeing the ſpectators in ſcarlet with a look ſhrewdly expreſſive, at the ſame time pulling the ſerjeant by the ſleeve, Sir, ſays he, call him back, call him back, he'll do for an officer.

One Guinea Reward.



ON Saturday the 5th inſt. a perſon applied to the ſubſcriber for the hire of a mare, to go as he ſaid, to Capt. Witchell's, near New-Kent courthouſe, and to return on Monday. He has not yet come back, and as there is reaſon to believe he will carry off the mare, the ſubſcriber will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her ſo that the owner may get her again. The man who took her away, appeared under thirty, and was rather over the middle ſize; he had on a drab ſurtout coat, blue pluſh breeches, boots, and an old white hat; he came up from Norfolk in the packet boat, paſſed at one time by the name of Winter, and afterwards called himſelf Smith. The mare is a bright bay, about 4 feet and an half high, with a blaze face, and has a knot on her right knee, ſhe trots and canters. A common ſaddle with the pad faced with red cloth, and a bridle, were taken away with the mare, it is requeſted they may likewiſe be ſecured.

SARAH BANKS.

Williamſburg, March 9, 1788.

HENRY MANN,
CABINET-MAKER
AND UPHOLSTERER,
RICHMOND,

BEGS leave to return his ſincere thanks to thoſe ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom, and informs them that he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in all its branches, at the ſign of the walnut tree, on the oppoſite corner to the brick ſtore occupied by Mr George Fleming; where may be had on very ſhort notice, all ſorts of Cabinet and Upholſter furniture at a much cheaper rate then formerly, either for caſh, country produce, or public ſecurities, at their current value; he has been lately furniſhed with a quantity of good mahogany, and will be anſwerable for the goodneſs of his work; he will ſell on commiſſion any ſecond hand furniture, (repair and fit up the ſame at a moderate price) to the greateſt advantage agreeable to inſtruction.

He likewiſe informs the publick that he has compleated his HEARSE and intends it for the uſe of the citizens of this place only; thoſe who imploy him in the funeral way will be accomodated with the hearſe or carriage, ſuitable to the interment.

Richmond, April 23.

THE term of Copartnery between the ſubſcribers will expire on the firſt of June; all perſons indebted thereto are hereby notified that their accounts will be put into the hands of a collector after that date.—It is expected that thoſe who cannot immediately make payment will give bond; thoſe who fail to comply with theſe conditions muſt expect no further favours.

JOHN M. GALT.
P. BARRAUD.

Williamſburg, April 17, 1788.

For Sale,

A TRACT of land lying on the waters of Tuckahœ in Goochland county, about 15 miles above Richmond, containing 430 acres, well calculated for the culture of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and is well timbered with oak and pine. The improvements on the land are a dwelling houſe and other out houſes, with a tolerable peach orchard. There are about 150 acres of the land cleared.—Any perſon wiſhing to view the above land, will be ſhewn it by applying to the ſubſcriber living within three miles of it, and of whom the terms will be made known.

JACOB WOODSON.

Goochland, April 17, 1788.

WHEREAS the partnerſhip between JOHN WALLACE and ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, under the firm of WALLACE & CAMPBELL, has been by mutual conſent diſſolved the firſt day of May laſt, and now declare the ſame to be diſſolved; the ſubſcribers hereby requeſts all thoſe indebted to them to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given: And all thoſe that has claims againſt the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to apply for a ſettlement.

JAMES WALLACE.
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Pittſylvania, March 20, 1788.

To be Rented,

And entered on the 14th day of this month.

A COMMODIOUS Store and dwelling houſe with all neceſſary outhouſes with a good incloſed lot and garden, ſituated in Mancheſter, and in a very good part of the town for a merchant. As it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in reſpect to the buildings, preſuming no perſon would wiſh to rent without firſt viewing the premiſes. They will be ſhewn to any perſon by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALL in Mancheſter, near the premiſes, of whom the terms may be known.

(‖) WILLIAM HOPKINS.

Powhatan, April 6, 1788.

Now loading at Norfolk,

And will ſail in thirty DAYS for
L I V E R P O O L;
The ſhip A C T I V E,
JOHN POWELL, Maſter.

A STOUT Britiſh built veſſel, burthen about 500 hogſheads; wants 200 hogſheads of tobacco to compleat her cargo, which ſhe will take on liberty of conſignment. For terms apply to Mr. THOMAS GERRARD, Peterſburg; JOHN CUNLIFFE, Richmond; or the Captain on board.

APRIL 13, 1788.

COMMITTED to the jail in the city of Williamſburg, the 5th inſt. a negro man named SHEDRICK, about 40 years old, is ſhort and well made, of a yellow complexion, and ſays he belongs to Samuel Rodgers of Charlotte county, and his former maſter was Stephen Terry. The owner is deſired to come, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CRUMP, Jailor.

Williamſburg, April 10, 1788.

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